

# THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States---Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1854.

NO. 34.

## Business Cards, &c.

**R. P. WARING,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office in Lowman's Brick Building, 2nd floor,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY  
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,  
NO. 131 MEETING STREET,  
sept 23, '53 1y CHARLESTON, S. C.

**H. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
PANAMA, LEIGHORN, FUR, SILK & WOOL  
HATS,  
OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL,  
sept 23, '53 1y CHARLESTON, S. C.

**N. A. COHEN & COHN,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,  
NO. 175 EAST BAY,  
(10-1y) CHARLESTON, S. C.

**WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Commission for selling Cotton Fifty cents per Bale,  
sept 23, 1853. 10-1y.

**RAMSEY'S PIANO STORE,**  
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
NUNN & CO'S Patent  
Diagonal Grand PIANOS;  
Hallett Davis & Co.'s Patent  
Suspension Bridge PIANOS;  
Hackmeyer's, T. A. W.'s and  
other best makers' Pianos, at  
the Factory Prices.  
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y.

**RHETT & ROBSON,**  
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Liberal advances made on Consignments.  
Peruvian Guano, Farmers' Plaster and Kettlewell's  
Mixture always on hand.  
June 24 49-1y

**S. J. LOWRIE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL practice in Mecklenburg and the adjoining  
counties and prosecute Bounty Land and Pension  
Claims. Office in Johnston's brick building, between  
Kerr's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs,  
March 18, 1853. 25-1y

**CAROLINA INN,**  
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
January 28, 1853. 25-1y

**Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,**  
DRESS AND GOWN MAKER,  
(Residence, on Main Street, 3 doors south of Sadler's  
Hotel.)  
Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. B. C.  
method, and warranted to fit. Orders solicited and  
promptly attended to. Sept. 23, 1853-84-1y.

**BAILIE & LAMBERT,**  
219 KING STREET,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Royal Velvet, Tapestry,  
Carpetings; India, Russet and Spanish MATTINGS,  
Rugs, Door Mats, &c., &c.  
OIL CLOTHS, of all widths, cut for rooms or entries,  
HISH LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, Diapers,  
Long Lawns, Towels, Napkins, Doyles, &c.  
An extensive assortment of Window CURTAINS,  
CORNICES, &c., &c.  
Merchants will do well to examine our stock  
before purchasing elsewhere.  
Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y

**The American Hotel,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

I BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and pres-  
ent patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased  
same for a term of years from the 1st of January next.  
After which time, the entire property will be thor-  
oughly repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first  
class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant-  
ly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers  
and families.  
Dec 16, 1853. 221 C. M. RAY.

**CHARLOTTE**  
**CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,**  
No. 53, Opposite the Jail.  
THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the  
public, that he manufactures out of the best mate-  
rials, and by the best of workmen, every kind of  
**CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.**  
And he furthermore warrants every article made by  
him, to be just what he represents it. He devotes all  
his time, talents and means to his trade and flatters  
himself that he can give general satisfaction to all who  
may call on him. J. TROTTER,  
November 4, 1853. 16-1y

**MARCH & SHARP,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.  
WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property.  
Or purchase and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission.  
SALES ROOM—No. 129 Richardson Street, and imme-  
diately opposite the United States Hotel.  
Feb 4, 1854 THOS. H. MARCH, J. N. E. SHARP.

**Livery and Sales Stable,**  
BY S. H. REA,  
AT the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in  
Charlotte. Horses fed, shod and sold. Good ac-  
commodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends  
and the public generally solicited.  
February 17, 1854. 30-y

**Garden Seed! Garden Seed!**  
FRESH, genuine and warranted—just received and  
being constantly received at the Granite Drug Store,  
opposite Sadler's Hotel.  
26-1y PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

**The Breeze of Spring.**  
Dull winter hastens to be gone—  
He's disappearing fast;  
The sunny hours are coming on—  
The stormy time is past.  
The ice no longer binds the rill,  
Nor snows their mantle fling;  
For every bleak and barren hill,  
Has kissed the breeze of Spring.  
I hear its music in the wood—  
It sighs along the vale;  
Where summer flowers in beauty stood,  
It lingers in the dale;  
It plays upon the primrose banks,  
And rests its merry wing;  
The drooping snow drop kindly thanks  
The western breeze of Spring.  
Ah! well it knows where violets grow  
In the lone and shady vale;  
It bids its sweet blue favorites blow,  
And onward speeds—  
It wakes the flowers of the field,  
And they their offerings bring—  
The flowers their sweetest incense yield  
To scent the breeze of Spring.  
The bluebird from the Hawthorn bush  
Removes his lively strain;  
On yonmost branch stands the thrush,  
And tunes his throat again;  
At close of evening calm and mild  
He makes the forest ring  
With native wood-notes, clear and wild;  
He loves the breeze of Spring.  
The robin leaves his winter friends  
For hedges far away—  
Above his money nest he hounds,  
And pipes his plaintive lay.  
The lark, uprising with the light,  
On merry mountain wing,  
Strains all his might till out of sight,  
And hails the breeze of Spring.  
A hundred voices fill the air—  
The sun shines warmly down;  
Away with each intruding care,  
And leave the gloomy town.  
Come, roam along the wood-path green—  
Hear nature's favorites sing—  
Enjoy the soul-enlivening scene,  
And woo the breeze of Spring.

**The Proper Cultivation of Indian Corn.**  
We are aware that there are many successful  
growers of this crop, who at the first glance will  
disagree with what we are going to jot down on  
this subject; but as we derive our information  
from the highest planting authority in the South,  
we shall not be deterred from making the recom-  
mendations imparted to us by our friend Col.  
Wade Hampton, of Millwood, who assures us that  
he has grown by far the largest crops he has ever  
harvested, both on poor and rich soils, when this  
system of culture was strictly pursued.  
The land should be thoroughly and deeply bro-  
ken up in the winter and well drained, so that no  
stagnant water is allowed to injure any portion of  
the field. When the planting season arrives, lay  
off the land by single deep furrows, five feet apart,  
drop the corn on rich land so as to allow a stand  
of two stalks every eighteen or twenty inches.—  
On poor land the stand should not be so thick. If  
the land is to be manured in the drill it should be  
done by a previous operation, and at planting time,  
the manured bed should simply be opened. The  
corn seed should be covered carefully with hoes  
and all clods overlying it completely pulverized.  
The corn comes up beautifully and are allowed to  
stand until it is from eight to ten inches high, when  
the soil is to be thrown from the plants with a  
turning plow. The hoe hands follow and after  
carefully thinning out the surplus plants, knock  
off the grass and weeds from the line of corn, and  
when a prostrate stalk requires support, it must  
be gently carried up. Those plants which stand  
stoutly, require not the least addition of earth.—  
The corn is then left until it attains a height of  
three feet and upwards, when a shallow furrow  
should be run next the rows with a sweep or  
scraper, and the turning plow used on the second  
furrow, to throw the soil to the plants. The mid-  
dles are then plowed out deeply and carefully, with  
stout, long shovel plows, and with this treatment  
you may take off your hat to the crop and say "lay  
it by." If poor land is cultivated, and specific  
manure should be used at the second working, it  
should be scattered even in the shallow furrow  
next the corn and covered by the succeeding fur-  
row of the turning plow. Composts, into the com-  
position of which guano enters largely, could at  
this stage of the corn crop be most advantageously  
and profitably applied. Such aids to the produc-  
tiveness of the soil would come just at the time  
when the plants required it to perfect the grain,  
and this period is the "pinch of the game" with  
all the cereals. Manure applied early in the win-  
ter or spring, is so frequently exhausted before  
the plants are ready to elaborate its constituents  
into grain, that we often see large stalks yielding  
a poor crop of corn. The crop is frequently cut  
short too, by late and unjudicious plowings, by  
which the millions of small roots are severed and  
their fruitfully influences lost forever to the plant.  
The system recommended by Col. Hampton, is  
one well adapted to the preservation of all the vital  
energies and requirements of the plant. The crop  
is restrained—in fact kept under by thus subjecting  
it to a limit of soil which is only sufficient to stim-  
ulate and perfect a medium growth of the plant  
until it begins to join. By the system of tillage  
pursued, the roots of the plant are never interfered  
with in the culture, and they are ready to take ad-  
vantage of the strength of the soil in the area be-  
tween the rows whenever they are allowed to pen-  
etrate it. The termination of every root has a  
perfectly defined mouth to receive nutriment. Just  
at that period when the plants most need it, this  
soil is thrown within their reach, and without in-  
terruption, they revel in the freshly pulverized  
mould, and are never disturbed until they have  
lived their days, and finished the work they were  
destined to perform. The nearer we can imitate  
nature in giving the proper food and growth to  
plants, the more certain are we of success. In  
the cultivation of the cereals, however, a different  
rule has been adopted by the old system of tillage,  
and in this recommended mode of cultivating corn,  
the restricting of the luxuriance of its growth in  
its early stages, may be reasonably sustained, be-  
cause the plant is cultivated more for the grain  
than the forage. When the period of earing ar-  
rives it is allowed naturally to take possession of  
the soil, and of course must receive the full benefit  
of an uninterrupted extension of its roots. How  
many of our readers in the different sections of the  
South will give this mode a trial and report pro-  
gress?—Southern Agriculturist.

**A Beautiful Story.**  
The most beautiful and affecting incident I know,  
associated with a shipwreck, is the following:  
The Grosvenor, an East Indian, homeward  
bound, goes ashore on the coast of Caffraria. It  
is resolved that the officers, passengers and crew,  
in number one hundred and thirty-five souls, shall  
endeavor to penetrate on foot across trackless de-  
serts, infested by wild beasts and cruel savages,  
to the Dutch settlements at the Cape of Good Hope;  
with this solemn object before them, they finally  
separated in two parties—never more to meet on  
earth.  
There is a solitary little child among the pas-  
sengers—a little boy of seven years old, who has  
no relation there; and when the first party is  
moving away, he cries after some member of it  
who has been kind to him. The crying of a child  
might be supposed to be a little thing to men in  
such great extremity, but it touches them, and he  
is immediately taken into that detachment, from  
which time forth, this child is sublimely made a  
sacred charge; he is pushed on a little raft across  
broad rivers by the swimming sailors; they carry  
him by turns through the deep sand and tall  
grass, (he patiently walking at all other times);  
they share with him such putrid fish as they find  
to eat; they lie down and wait for him when the  
rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend,  
lags behind. Beseet by lions and tigers, by savages,  
by thirst and hunger, by death in a crowd of  
ghostly shapes, they never—O Father of all man-  
kind thy name be blessed for it!—forget this child.  
The captain steps exhausted, and his faithful cox-  
swain goes back and is seen to sit down by his  
side, and neither of the two shall be any more be-  
held until the great last day; but, as the rest go  
on for their lives, they take the child with them.  
The carpenter dies of poisonous berries eaten in  
starvation, and the steward, succeeding to the  
command of the party, succeeds to the sacred  
guardianship of the child.  
God knows all he does for the poor baby; how  
he cheerfully carries him in his arms when he  
himself is weak and ill; how he feeds him when  
himself is gripped with want; how he folds his  
ragged jacket round him, lays his little warm  
face with a woman's tenderness upon his sunburnt  
breast, soothes him in his sufferings, and as he  
as he limps along, unmindful of his own parched  
and bleeding feet. Dividing for a few days from  
the rest, they dig a grave in the sand and bury  
their good friend the cooper—these two com-  
panions alone in the wilderness—and then the  
time comes when both are ill, and beg their  
wretched partners in despair, reduced and few in  
number now, to wait by them one day. They  
wait by them one day, they wait by them two  
days. On the morning of the third they move  
very softly about, in making their preparations for  
the resumption of their journey; for the child is  
sleeping by the fire, and it is agreed with one con-  
sent that he shall not be disturbed until the last  
moment. The moment comes, the fire is dying—  
and the child is dead.  
His faithful friend the steward lingers but a little  
while behind him. His grief is great, he staggers  
on for a few days, lies down in the desert and  
dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal  
spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where  
he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with  
the words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto  
the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

**No Mother.**—"She has no mother!" What a  
volume of sorrowful truth is compressed in that  
single utterance—*no mother!* We must go far  
down the hard rough paths of life, and become  
used to care and sorrow in their stern forms,  
before we can take home to our own experience  
the dread reality—*no mother!*—without a struggle  
and a tear. But when it is said of a frail young  
girl, just passing from childhood towards the life  
of woman, how sad is the story summed up in  
that one short sentence! Who now shall admin-  
ister the needed counsel—who now shall check  
the wayward fancies—who now shall bear with  
the errors and failings of the motherless daughter!  
Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of  
her sorrow be overfilled by the harshness of your  
bearing, or your unsympathizing coldness. Is  
she heedless of her doing? Is she forgetful of  
duty? Is she careless in her movements? Re-  
member, oh, remember, "she has no mother!"  
When her young companions are gay and joyous,  
does she sit sorrowing? Does she pass with a  
languid step and downcast eye, when you would  
fain witness the gushing and overflowing gladness  
of youth! Chide her not—for she is motherless;  
and the great sorrow comes down upon her soul  
like an incubus. Can you gain her confidence,  
can you win her love? Come then to the mother-  
less with the boon of your tenderest care, and by  
the memory of your own mother, already, perhaps,  
passed away—by the fulness of your own remem-  
bered sorrow—by the possibility that your own  
child may yet be motherless—contribute so far  
as you may to relieve the sorrow and repair the loss  
of that fair, frail child, who is written *motherless*.  
Parson's Elector.

**Why do Teeth Decay?**—All the theories that  
time and again have been advanced in answer to  
this inquiry have long since vanished before the  
true doctrine of the action of external corrosive  
agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of  
the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral;  
and it matters not whether that acid is formed in  
the mouth by the decomposition of particles of  
food left between and around the teeth, or whether  
it is applied directly to the organs themselves, the  
result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, cor-  
roded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much  
of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the cor-  
rosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in  
common use as a condiment in the form of vine-  
gar, but it is generated by the decay and decom-  
position of any and every variety of vegetable  
matter. When we consider how very few per-  
sons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove  
every particle of food from between and around  
their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder  
that diseased teeth are so common, and that  
their early loss is so frequently deplored.  
Dental Dentist.

Miss Susan Nipper says that the Russians have  
an awful responsibility resting on them for killing  
the Turks, for every Turk that is killed leaves a  
dozen widows.

**The Missouri Compromise.**  
Mr. Calhoun's opinion of the Missouri Com-  
promise and Ordinance of 1787.  
Mr. Calhoun, in one of his speeches on the or-  
dinance of 1787, speaks as follows:  
The act itself was unauthorized. The articles  
of confederation conferred not a shadow of author-  
ity on Congress to pass the ordinance, as is ad-  
mitted by Mr. Madison, and yet this unauthorized,  
one-sided act, (as it has turned out to be,) passed  
in the last moments of the old confederacy, was  
relied on as a precedent (alluding to the Missouri  
Compromise of 1820) for excluding the South from  
two-thirds of the territory acquired from France  
by the Louisiana treaty, and the whole of the Ore-  
gon territory, and is now relied on to justify her  
exclusion from all the territory acquired by the  
Mexican war, and all that may be acquired in any  
manner hereafter.  
*The Works of Calhoun, vol 1, page 389.*  
Again, 19th February, 1848, Mr. Calhoun re-  
marked as follows:  
Sir, here let me say a word as to the compro-  
mise line. I have always considered it as a great  
error; highly injurious to the South, because it  
surrendered, for mere temporary purposes, those  
high principles of the constitution upon which I  
think we ought to stand. I am against any com-  
promise line. Yet I would have been willing to  
acquiesce in a countenance of the Missouri com-  
promise, in order to preserve, under the present  
trying circumstances, the peace of the Union.—  
One of the resolutions in the House, to that effect,  
was offered at my suggestion. I said to a friend  
there, "Let us not be disturbers of this Union.—  
Altho' not to my feelings as is that compromise,  
line, let it be adhered to in good faith; and if the  
other portions of the Union are willing to stand by  
it, let us not refuse to stand by it. It has kept peace  
for some time, and in the present circumstances  
perhaps it would be better to be continued as it is."  
But it was voted down by an overwhelming ma-  
jority. It was renewed by a gentleman from a  
non-slaveholding State, and again voted down by an  
overwhelming majority.  
I see my way in the constitution; I cannot in a  
compromise. A compromise is but an act of Con-  
gress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives  
us no security. But the constitution is stable. It  
is a rock. On it we can stand. It is a firm and  
stable ground, on which we can better stand in op-  
position to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of  
compromise.  
Let us be done with compromises. Let us go  
back and stand upon the constitution!  
Elsewhere Mr. Calhoun uses the following lan-  
guage:  
But I go farther, and hold that justice and the  
constitution are the easiest and the safest guard on  
which the question can be settled, regarded in re-  
ference to party. It may be settled on that ground  
simply by non-action; by leaving the Territories  
free and open to the emigration of all the world so  
long as they continue so, and when they become  
States, to adopt whatever constitution they please,  
with the single restriction to be republican, in or-  
der to their admission into the Union. If a party  
cannot safely take this broad and solid position,  
and successfully maintain it, what other can it take  
and maintain? If it cannot maintain itself by an  
appeal to the great principles of justice, the con-  
stitution, and self-government, to what other suf-  
ficiently strong to uphold them in public opinion,  
can they appeal? I greatly mistake the character  
of the people of this Union if such an appeal would  
not prove successful if either party should have  
the magnanimity to step forward and boldly make  
it. It would in my opinion, be received with  
shouts of approbation by the patriotic and intelli-  
gent in every quarter. There is a deep feeling  
prevailing the country that the Union and our po-  
litical institutions are in danger, which such a  
course would dispel.  
And again:  
There is a very striking difference between the  
position in which the slaveholding and non-slave-  
holding States stand in reference to the subject un-  
der consideration. The former desire on action  
of the government; demand no law to give them  
any advantage in the Territory about to be estab-  
lished; and willing to leave it and other Territo-  
ries belonging to the United States open to all  
their citizens so long as they continue to be Ter-  
ritories and when they cease to be so, to leave it  
to their inhabitants to form such government as  
may suit them, without restriction or condition,  
except that imposed by the constitution as a pre-  
requisite for admission into the Union. In short,  
they are willing to leave the whole subject where  
the constitution and the great and fundamental  
principles of self-government place it. On the  
contrary, the non-slaveholding States, instead of  
being willing to leave it on this broad and equal  
foundation demand the interposition of the govern-  
ment, and the passage of an act to exclude the  
citizens, of the slave holding States from emigrating  
with their property into the Territory, in order to  
give their citizens, and those they may permit the  
exclusive right of settling it, while it remains in  
the condition, preparatory to subjecting it to like  
restriction and conditions when it becomes a State.

**Musical Mice.**—The editor of the Portland  
State of Maine states that about three weeks ago  
the night composers, of that office were distur-  
bed by certain musical sounds which seemed to  
come from the walls or from behind their cases.  
Some times it would be heard in a low, murmur-  
ing tone on one side of the room, and be respon-  
ded to in a lively chirrup from the other. The com-  
posers soon began to like the music, which re-  
sembled somewhat the softer notes of the canary  
bird, with a prolonged warble at the close, and  
learned to walk softly about the room, so that the  
performance should not be interrupted. One  
night the serenaders appeared before them in the  
shape of two small mice. They were kindly  
greeted, and condescended to partake of the crack-  
ers and cheese which were offered them.  
They became on each succeeding night more  
familiar and more musical, and now they sit and  
sing, and cheer the hearts of those who tarry at  
the cases, or work upon the forms after the great  
mass of the city's population are asleep. They  
seem to delight in watching the foreman as he  
makes up his form, and become more silent only  
when the lights are put out for the night. The  
mice are apparently of the common species, their  
color an ashy brown, incising it anything, to a  
lighter shade than ordinary, with short, plump  
bodies and delicate limbs.

**Tribute of Respect.**  
At a meeting of the Members of the Bar in at-  
tendance on the Superior Court of Moore, held in  
the Court House in Carthage on the 23d ult, for  
the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the  
memory of Robert Strange, Esq. deceased, their  
friend and professional brother, the following pro-  
ceedings were had:  
The meeting was organized by calling Alexan-  
der Little, Esq. to the Chair, and the appointment  
of John Winslow, Esq. as Secretary.  
On motion, John D. Toomer, George C. Men-  
denhall and Samuel J. Person, Esqs. were ap-  
pointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of  
the feelings of the meeting.  
The Committee after retiring for a few minutes  
returned and reported the following resolutions;  
which, after addresses from Messrs Toomer and  
Mendenhall were unanimously adopted:  
Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to re-  
move from among the living, our distinguished  
fellow-citizen and professional brother, Robert  
Strange; be it therefore resolved,  
1. That by this melancholy visitation the Coun-  
try has been deprived of an eminently useful and  
able citizen, the profession of a talented and learned  
lawyer, Society of an accomplished christian  
gentleman, his friends of one whose attachments  
were deep and lasting, and his family of the fondest  
husband and father.  
2. That his death has filled our hearts with deep  
sorrow and left a vacancy in our body which can-  
not be filled.  
3. That we condole most sincerely with his  
greatly afflicted family, and truly sympathize with  
them in their sad bereavement.  
4. That as a token of respect and regard for the  
memory of our departed brother and friend, we will  
wear the usual badge of mourning for the space  
of three months.  
5. That his Honor Judge Saunders be requested  
to cause these proceedings to be spread upon the  
records of the Court; and that a copy of them be  
transmitted to the family of the deceased.  
On motion of John H. Haughton Esq., Samuel  
J. Person, Esq., was appointed to present the  
foregoing resolutions and the proceedings of this  
meeting to his Honor, Judge Saunders, with a  
respectful request that he would order the same  
to be spread upon the Minutes of this Court.  
On motion of John D. Toomer, Esq. the Chair-  
man of this meeting was requested to forward a  
copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the fam-  
ily of the deceased.  
On motion of Walter A. Huske, Esq., the Edi-  
tors of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville  
are respectfully requested to publish the proceed-  
ings, and the Editors of the different papers through-  
out the State to copy the same.  
ALEXANDER LITTLE, Ch'n.

**JOHN WINSLOW, Sec'y.**  
On the meeting of the Court, next day, Mr. Per-  
son rose and said:  
*May it please your Honor:* There is a sad-  
ness in our hearts and a vacant place in our circle.  
We look around and one familiar face is not seen,  
—one accustomed place is unfilled. Our friend  
and brother is not here. Judge Strange is no more.  
With sorrowing hearts the members of the Bar  
met on yesterday to pay tribute to his memory,  
and I have been charged with the duty of request-  
ing that your Honor will cause their proceedings  
to be entered upon the Minutes of this Court. It  
is true that they cannot increase his fame, or add  
to the many excellencies of his character; but they  
will serve to convey some idea of our high appre-  
ciation of him while living, and our heart-felt sor-  
row at his death. They set forth no cold formalities,  
but breathe the affectionate remembrance of  
saddened friends—of those who were drawn to him  
by the purity of his character and noble generos-  
ity of his nature. Of the public character of our  
lamented friend it is unnecessary to speak. Among  
the records of the National Senate, in the Legisla-  
tive and Judicial histories of our own State, in his  
forensic efforts and literary productions, are to be  
found the very highest evidences of his distinguish-  
ed ability and great public worth. These belong  
to the country in common with his fame. But I  
should be unfaithful to my own heart if I failed to  
speak of his private and social virtues,—of those  
features of beauty in his character, which may  
not have been always seen by the world, but which  
in the sun-light of friendly intercourse stood out in  
beautiful perfection, of those gushing impulses  
of his nature which won the confidence and captivated  
the hearts of his associates.  
No man was more generous and confiding. To  
his friends his heart was open as Summer and un-  
varying as the Poles. His delicate sense of honor  
was offended by the slightest touch, and while he  
scrupulously guarded his own feelings, none were  
more ready to make reparation for injury, or did  
it with more graceful magnanimity. Altogether  
he was one of those men who lend a charm to so-  
ciety, whose friendships are warm and glowing, and  
whose sympathetic natures, attracting others like  
themselves, cause the heart to rejoice in knowing,  
that men may in truth be brethren. As friends  
we mourn his loss. To us it seems a great sorrow,  
but how immeasurably greater must be the bereave-  
ment of those to whom he was the best and fondest  
husband and father—those who were cherished  
in the greatest depths of his heart and upon whom  
he lavished the riches of his affections! It is a  
high and holy office of friendship to sympathize  
with friends in affliction, and a melancholy pleas-  
ure to feel that we are not unmindful of its de-  
mands. We may partake of their grief and sor-  
row and share in the consolations of their faith and  
hopes. We may go back to the sick chamber and  
though the body perishes, there which makes us  
feel that the spirit is strong to conquer death, pure  
to meet God. Let us mingle our grief with theirs,  
and with them in heart let us bedew his grave  
with our tears.

We learn from the Washington correspondence  
of the New York Herald that it is said a substitute  
will be offered to the Senate Nebraska bill, by a  
Southern Democrat in the House. The substitute  
will consist of the bill as originally introduced into  
the Senate from the Territorial Committee. That  
bill is precisely the same as the Territorial bills  
with the abolition, express terms, of the Missouri  
compromise of 1820. Col. Benton will make a  
great speech against the bill. He declares he will  
not be confined to an hour, and if the House insist  
upon his stopping at the conclusion of that period, he  
will finish his speech in the rotunda, or in the open  
air.

**How Men "Best Up."**—Men with unassuming  
wives never bust. It is the husbands of such  
women as Mrs. Dash and Lady Brilliant, who find  
themselves late to face with the Sheriff, and cer-  
tain mysterious documents adorned with red tape  
and wafers big enough for target exercise.  
The desire of a New York feminine is to out-  
shine her neighbors—not in mental acquirements,  
but in ginger-bread ornament and gold-edged coal  
scuttles. If Mrs. Dash gives a game supper—  
woodcocks stuffed with gold dust—Lady Brilliant  
takes the wind out of her by getting up another,  
in which the prevailing dish will be birds of par-  
adise, swimming in gravy made of melted pearls.  
It is this rivalry, and not "dabbling in railroad  
stocks," that bring ruination to the fast men of  
Wall Street. The "ill fortune" of which they  
complain is no more nor less than a brainless wife.  
If they would come back to happiness, therefore,  
they should turn their attention not to the fluctua-  
tions of the stock market, but to ruinous absur-  
dities of their own fireside. Thousand dollars  
repasts don't pay, while the merchant who pur-  
chases hundred dollar handkerchiefs for "a duck  
of a wife," should not wonder if the time eventually  
comes when "a goose of husband" lacked shirts,  
and was but ill supplied with breeches.

**Dr. Gardiner.**  
The Washington Star has the following re-  
marks on the extraordinary trial of Gardiner:  
"We apprehend that there is no question in  
the minds of any among us, except immediate  
personal friends of the deceased, as to the justice  
of the verdict of the jury, who have in this action  
vindicated the majesty of the law, after a delay  
of years, though it has been. The present Gov-  
ernment of the United States, in carrying out the  
determination of ex-President Fillmore, to sift this  
matter to the bottom, deserve the thanks of all  
who desire to have our public affairs conducted  
on the principles of integrity which all conceive  
necessary to be preserved in transactions between  
man and man.  
"Public justice required its punishment, and a  
Washington jury in the face of the most remark-  
able efforts on record to screen its ostensible chief  
perpetrator, declared him guilty on the testimony  
adduced. We repeat, there cannot be said to be  
a difference of opinion in this community as to the  
fact of his guilt. He was sentenced to 10 years'  
imprisonment at hard labor, and died within a few  
hours after being surrendered into the hands of  
the United States Marshal's officers, under cir-  
cumstances which, as far as known while we are  
perusing this article, warrant the existing public  
impression that he committed suicide to escape  
the punishment awarded by the court.  
The circumstances attending his trial prove  
him to have been a man of extraordinary nerve  
and sagacity. One who had pursued right  
paths with the boldness, energy and shrewdness  
he evinced in committing the devious fraud,  
and subsequently in defending himself against the  
prosecution on that account, might have been any-  
thing in public estimation at which he could rea-  
sonably have aimed. His remarkable talents, as  
developed in the course of the trial, generated for  
him a sort of public sympathy, which in all civil-  
ized countries surrounds men of genius even in  
the perpetration of crimes. The abiding good  
sense of the American public, however, will not  
permit that sentiment to be carried to the extent  
of forgetting that he has died thus tragically in a  
cause at which the minds of honest men should  
revolt.  
We are free to confess, that we hope that all  
the means to that end at the command of the  
Government will now be directed to the unravel-  
ling of the whole history of the Gardiner fraud  
transactions, so far as persons of nominal high  
standing who were connected with the original ob-  
tainment of the money from the Treasury, who  
have not yet been formally prosecuted, may have  
been directly or even indirectly involved in the  
affair. We are not among those who can believe  
that lawyers of great experience, and with intel-  
lects admitted (on account of what they had pre-  
viously achieved in other cases) to be of the very  
first order, could have managed the Gardiner  
claim for years, without, to a greater or less ex-  
tent, obtaining knowledge of its true character.—  
The ends of public justice require, if there be  
laws which may authorize such an investigation,  
that all such persons implicated in the original  
case be prosecuted to the end. Their turn comes  
next. The mere reclamation of the portion of the  
fraudulently obtained money, which has been  
enjoined in the hands of third parties, we appre-  
hend, has not been the main object of the Govern-  
ment's proceedings; though that follows the ver-  
dict rendered yesterday. The main purpose was  
to make an example of this flagrant transaction.  
The law's hand has fallen hard, indeed, upon the  
nominal principal. Those who used him, how-  
ever, yet go "unwhipped of justice." Shall they  
escape much longer?"

On the Gardiner award \$428,750 was fraudu-  
lently abstracted from the Treasury; \$238,000  
of which has been enjoined—to be probably re-  
turned into the Treasury. The deceased, Dr.  
George A. Gardiner, also drew from the Treasury  
\$153,000 on the claim of Dr. H. Mears; \$83,000  
of which went directly to his own endowment.  
Meas, who is in Mexico, having been indicted,  
boldly admits that his claim was a shameless  
fraud, and unflinchingly defies the Government  
of the United States; there being no extradition  
convention or treaty between the two governments  
under which he can be demanded of Mexico for  
trial under indictment in this country.

**Like Father, Like Son.**—We are pleased to  
see that Robert Strange, jr., son of the late Hon.  
R. Strange, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, has  
been appointed the solicitor for the same judicial  
circuit to which his distinguished father had been  
elected.  
The son is a worthy scion of so noble a stock.  
His attainments and ability will do no discredit to  
the fame of the father. Well educated, though  
young, already schooled by a large practice at the  
bar, amiable in disposition, courtly and pleasing  
in address, and gifted with a genius that can make  
his way through much worse difficulties than any  
at present before him, we look forward to a bright  
career as his future earthly heritage. On such a  
prospect no one more cheerfully congratulates Mr.  
Strange than we do.—Pittsburgh Globe.